



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1859.

Robert E. Scott to Speak to-night at Liberty Hall.

Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier, will address the citizens of Alexandria, at Liberty Hall, to-night, at 8 o'clock, on the questions involved in the present gubernatorial contest.

There are but few citizens of this Commonwealth, who are not glad that the present exciting political contest, is about to close, in order that quiet and repose from its turmoils and heats may ensue, and that the public attention may be called, for a time, at least, to other matters. The people have been almost constantly occupied, for two or three months past, with the merits and claims of, and the demerits and objections to, parties and candidates—and in the discussion of these matters, reason and judgment were, in many instances, shoved aside by the intrusion of passion and prejudice. The contest has not always been conducted in the manner in which our best citizens would have desired to see it carried on. But errors, like these, are inseparable, we suppose, from popular contentions. As far, however, as one side of the question is concerned, we may be permitted to say, that the Whigs have made a most noble and gallant fight, and that their leaders and standard bearers have borne themselves with a courage and zeal worthy of all praise. The gentlemen on our State Ticket deserve not only the respect but the gratitude of their political friends, and it would be a dereliction of duty not to accord to them a generous and hearty support.

The speeches delivered by Mr. Willey, the Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, since he has been in the eastern part of the State, have given him reputation and fame as an orator and a statesman. As the Richmond Whig says, no party ever put forward a more able, a more excellent, a more acceptable ticket in all respects than the great conservative Opposition party of Virginia in the present contest. In GOGGINS, WILLEY, and PRESTON, we have candidates of whom we may well be proud, and whom it should be our special delight to honor with our votes at the polls on Thursday. We invoke our friends throughout the length and breadth of the State, to rally to their rescue with the utmost zeal and enthusiasm.

The Utah news and private advices to the 25th ult., state the greater probability of a collision between the army and the citizens, than has been manifested at any former period in that Territory, even not excluding the time when the faithful were marshalled in the defence of "Zion." The cause of the present trouble is the misunderstanding existing between General Johnston and Gov. Cumming—the General believing that he has authority for using the military on the request of the judiciary, independent of the order of the Governor, and the latter disputing that authority.

The Richmond Enquirer strongly objects to some candidate in Richmond, because he was once a Know-Nothing—to which the Richmond Whig rejoins by asking "what will all those gentlemen Whigs and Democrats, who once belonged to the Know-Nothing organization, think of this objection?" There are many men in Richmond now co-operating with the Enquirer's party, who were formerly Know-Nothings, and yet the Enquirer seems to consider Know-Nothingism the unpardonable sin!

A good deal of bitter feeling exists in Kentucky among prominent Democrats. The organ of Mr. Boyd, (the veteran Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor,) published at his own residence, in Paducah, has come out in a fierce onslaught upon all who take ground in favor of non-intervention, and does not even hesitate to hint harshly at Vice President Breckinridge.

The death of Capt. Geo. A. Paige, assistant quartermaster in the Utah regiments, has already been announced as having occurred at Camp Floyd, on the 18th April. The burial was conducted in a most impressive martial manner, and attended by the whole military force of the camp, the Episcopal service being read by Captain Simpson, of the topographical engineers.

Gen. Shields, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, on arriving at Hastings on Sunday, the 8th inst., found himself minus his pocket-book, containing a draft on New York for \$2,000, and \$500 in cash. It appears that having taken his pocket-book out, he left it on the deck of the steamer, and somebody rewarded his carelessness by making way with it.

Three Virginians, Col. Steptoe, Capt. G. W. Carr, and Lieut. Pegram, of the Army, have been ordered by the U. S. Government to Sardinia, there to gather information from the struggle about to be witnessed in that territory. Their duties will be similar to those of the American Commission which was sent to the Crimea on the same duty.

In searching for the body of his son, who was drowned through the explosion of the St. Nicholas, Gen. G. W. Pillow discovered twenty-three bodies, but his son has not yet been found.

The one hundred and ninth anniversary of the birth-day of Stephen Girard was celebrated on Saturday, with unusual spirit, at the Girard College, in Philadelphia.

It is anticipated that in a few days the Secretary of the Treasury will propose to Secessionists to take a re-issue of treasury notes.

A large number of bogus \$2 50 "gold" pieces are in circulation, throughout this State.

Mr. Ravey, after performing before the Royal family at Berlin, has gone on to St. Petersburg, where his hands have been kept quite full. On the 10th, he gave a performance before the Emperor and his family and two of his brothers, besides several Princes and Princesses. The first subject was a horse who had just kicked his box to pieces and killed his groom, and Mr. Ravey exhibited him, after a few days' training, as obedient as a circus horse, and ready to obey orders, which were given him from the other end of the riding school. The second was a wild, unbroken, entire horse, from the steppes of Russia; and he, too, was completely subdued in so short a time, that the Emperor not only expressed his gratification, but ordered a report to be published in the papers. The Illustrated London News says, that Mr. Ravey has finally concluded arrangements with the Horse Guards to teach the British cavalry, and he returns for that purpose to London on the 1st of June.

The man who was arrested in New York as the person who made the late daring attempt to rob the express company, gives his name as Edward Jackson. He is now in the Tombs. He has been identified as the president of an extensive oil company in Maiden Lane, who has recently had in his employ two old express messengers. He accounts for the damaged condition of his face by saying he had fallen down. Mr. Keck, the agent who was assaulted, is expected in New York, when it will be definitely ascertained whether he is the gentleman who expected to help himself to \$100,000 or \$200,000.

The inventor of Lucifer Matches, Mr. John Walker, of Stockton, England, recently died at the age of 78. A journal of the neighborhood says, that this match discovery was made by Mr. Walker while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes at 1s. 6d. each. Professor Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and in passing through Stockton obtained a box, which he took with him to London, advertising to it in one of his lectures; the discovery became famous, and was soon put to practical use everywhere.

Sixteen men, employed in the hoop-skirt manufactory in the American Express Company building, in New York, on Friday evening, got upon the elevator at one of the upper stories, to lower themselves to the first floor. Whilst descending, one of the rings by which the elevator was supported, suddenly gave way, and the whole company of men fell to the basement with frightful velocity. Charles Roberts and Wm. Wood had each both legs broken, and Wm. Lucy had one leg broken in two places. The others escaped with only slight injuries.

The Director of the United States Mint, Col. James Ross Snowden, has issued a circular, in which he expresses his desire to obtain for the cabinet of the Mint, a copy of every medal, medallion, coin, or token on which the head or name of Washington appears. Mr. Snowden invites the possessors of any such memorials of "the Father of his Country," to send him a description of them, and to state whether they will present the same to the Mint, dispose of them for cash, or exchange them for other coins.

A mass meeting of the people of the counties in Mississippi, adjacent to Vicksburg, who are opposed to the revival of the African slave trade, was to have been held in Vicksburg, on Saturday, the 21st inst. A number of distinguished persons from different parts of the State were expected to present their views to the meeting.

The shipment of specie during the past week was unusually heavy. In addition to the amounts taken from New York, the Niagara, which left Boston on Wednesday last, carried out \$1,040,000, making the total shipment to Europe last week, \$3,255,388.

A private despatch from a gentleman in New Orleans, to a friend in Vicksburg, dated May 23d, says:—Henry C. Vick was killed this morning in a duel with Mr. Stith, at Mobile. Mr. Vick was a native of Vicksburg.

The six acting midshipmen who were dismissed from the navy for being participants in tarring and feathering one of their comrades, at the Naval Academy in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions.

Henry Linhof, who last fall entered the office of Dr. Roeke, his brother-in-law, in St. Louis, and shot him dead, for separating from his sister under the pretext that she was unchaste, was tried and acquitted, last week.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre. One of the dread mysteries of Mormonism which the United States Judges in Utah are endeavoring to unravel, greatly to the consternation of the "Saints," is the horrible massacre, at Mountain Meadows, of one hundred emigrants, from their way from Arkansas to California. At the time, we were told that the unfortunate victims fell under the weapons of the Canons band of Paravant Indians; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that these were merely tools in the hands of the Mormons themselves. An eyewitness of the transaction has been found, at last, and from an official source at Salt Lake, a statement of his account of the affair.

He says the massacre was designed and carried out for mere purposes of plunder, to get possession of the thirty wagons and seven or eight hundred of cattle belonging to the emigrants.

The Doors of the Capitol. In a letter written from Rome, by the editorial correspondent of the New York Evening Post, we find the following:—

"I found nothing in the studios of the sculptors in Rome which interested me quite as much as the doors which Rogers has been making for the Capitol at Washington. There seems to be no diversity of opinion about the work, even among artists. All agree that it is an eminent success, creditable alike to the country and to the artist. The casts are now at the foundry at Munich.

The life of Columbus is the artist's text. He has selected what he regards as the nine most picturesque events of the eventful career of that most illustrious navigator, and has appropriated one to each of the eight panels and the arch of which the door is composed, four panels being on each leaf. Thus each panel contains a finished picture in alto relievo."

The "War" in Piedmont, and the Revolution began, or beginning in Italy, are put to flight the numerous English and American colonists in Rome, Florence, and other places, with whom exit or escape just now—50,000 or more, to get out and off with little or no means of conveyance or transportation—is rather difficult.

Letter from Loudoun County. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. UNION, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA., May 23.—The 132nd Regiment mustered out on last Saturday. The strong indications of rain did not prevent a large turn out of people, not only of this but also of Fauquier County, to hear the Middleburg Brass Band arouse the martial spirit of the Militia, and the neighboring chargers of the field officers. Some of the pieces, by the Band, were performed admirably.

The various evolutions on the field were executed with ease and comparative skill, considering the disadvantages under which some of the officers and many of the regiment performed.

The fair ladies of our place presented handsome bouquets to the field officers, which were gracefully and gallantly received with many thanks.

A cavalry company was formed, and Mr. W. Carter, a son of John A. Carter, espoused, the highly esteemed gentleman, who is a candidate for the State Senate, was elected Captain. There was a Rifle Company organized, too.

The East and West Loudoun Circuits of the M. E. Church have selected Seaton's Woods, as the place where they purpose having their next Camp Meeting. It is the place where they held it last year.

Wheat looks very promising here, the corn planted after the heavy rain a few weeks ago, is doing a great deal better than that which was planted before. Rye does not seem to do well, though there are some very fine fields of it in this vicinity.

The Potomac Fisheries. Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. NANTHER, CHARLES CO., MD., May 5.—The falling off of Fish for the last two seasons, and the utter failure this season, seems to call for some decisive action on the part of Fishermen, and land holders on the Potomac, by which, (if possible) the few fish that remain uncaught may be protected and allowed an opportunity to increase. It is admitted by all engaged, or who know any thing about the business, that the quantity has been so much reduced by the continued hauling of long seines, and the long time that some are hauled, as well as the lateness in the season that nets are drifted—that nothing short of an entire suspension of the hauling of seines, and the drifting of nets can effect the desired end. To this end would it not be well for a Convention of all interested, to be held, say in Alexandria, at some early day the coming summer, for the purpose of taking such action as the necessities of the case may seem to require, pending which time would it not be well for those feeling an interest in the subject, to discuss it through the press—by which discussion information might be both given and received, and a better understanding had of what is necessary to be done by the proposed meeting.

Hard Times Out West. The Eddyville (Iowa) Commercial says:—"It is useless to deny or attempt to conceal the fact. This region of the country is destitute of the necessities of life. The stock of food for man and beast is almost exhausted. There is, perhaps, corn enough to feed those who are unable to buy flour; but they have not the means to buy corn. It is in the hands of a few persons, and they will only sell it at a dollar a bushel. Not one-third of those who need to buy corn have the dollar, or any means of getting it; for the money, like the corn, is out of the reach of the destitute. We are no panic maker, but of this we feel certain, and we speak advisedly, that in thirty days from this time, unless those who have a surplus agree to part with it, on time, at a fair price, it will be distributed and carried away by hands of desperate men, to feed their starving families. This sounds terribly; but it is too near the truth, and men will not suffer their families to starve, when food can be procured by going and taking it."

Whig Spirit in the "Old North State." RALEIGH, May 19, 1859.—You will doubtless be gratified to learn that, in imitation of the gallant example set them by their brethren in your State, the Whigs of North Carolina are arming themselves to a full sense of their duty in the present disastrous condition of our public affairs. Throughout the State, meetings have been, and are being held, and a spirit of enthusiasm and activity prevails that argues the most gratifying results. You are aware that the Locofocos had the entire representation in the last Congress, with one exception; but you may calculate, with reasonable certainty, upon our carrying, in August, four out of the eight Districts into which the State is divided. If Virginia, on Thursday next, and Tennessee, in the Fall, will only do as well—as I confidently believe they will—a hall will be set in motion which will show you the rule the country, will find it impossible to resist.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The Norfolk Argus says of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The steamer J. N. Smith, and barges Avery, Fulton, and Spy, arrived Wednesday, through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, deeply laden with cotton, corn, staves, peas, tar, bacon, dried fruit, &c., to K. Biggs & Co., and J. Gordon & Co. The J. N. Smith draws 4½ feet of water, and came through without difficulty, with the canal boats in tow. This is the first steamer of sufficient size to take a considerable amount of freight, that has passed through this very important line of water communication between our city and the North, and production of the event as an important one in the commercial history of our port, and the commencement of a heavy and profitable trade in the great staple production of North Carolina.

The Sickles Case Abroad. The London journals, notwithstanding the absorbing interest of the war question, have found time to review the acquittal and closing scenes of the Sickles Trial. The Times thinks the result was directly in the face of law and the testimony; but thinks a jury of Englishmen under the same circumstances, would have returned a similar verdict. The demonstrations in the court room, when the verdict was declared, are referred to as coarse in the extreme, and evincing "a deplorable want of decorum."

Primitive Habits. An old couple and their son from Schenectady (N. Y.) passed through Syracuse on Thursday on their way to Ohio, where they intended to purchase land and settle permanently. They had adopted the primitive style of travelling on foot, because the son was afraid to trust himself in the cars or canal. The old folks had several hundred dollars in cash, and said they averaged nearly thirty miles per day. They went West by the turnpike.

Life in New Orleans. New Orleans is thinning out very perceptibly, though the weather is reported to be not very hot, as yet. Every boat, every train, every steamer, is carrying away its full freight of passengers, and though some also come in from day to day, it is not in such numbers as hitherto. Most of the places of public amusement are about closing for the season—and for the next three months, therefore, New Orleans will be extremely dull.

An Exhibit of the Expenditures. The Lynchburg Virginian remarks, that exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the government for the last ten years, ending the 30th June in each year, have been as follows:

1849.....	\$41,178,395
1850.....	28,425,652
1851.....	43,787,892
1852.....	29,732,081
1853.....	45,514,292
1854.....	51,019,879
1855.....	66,365,304
1856.....	66,147,242
1857.....	64,878,828
1858.....	71,901,120

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792.....	\$ 3,797,193
1793 to 1800.....	12,084,265
1801 to 1808.....	21,338,831
1809 to 1816.....	17,174,433
1817 to 1822.....	23,927,244

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last five years exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of \$2,171,135, over the entire expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

The expenditures during the administration of John Quincy Adams, were as follows:

1825.....	\$11,190,459
1826.....	13,062,216
1827.....	12,250,437
1828.....	12,900,911

Total aggregate.....\$62,248,868
Total aggregate for the last five years.....\$24,429,094

Showing an excess of expenditure during the last five years exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, of \$2,171,135, over the entire expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, and during which a most expensive war was carried on with Great Britain!

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A Tribute to Friendship. The Presbyterian of last week contains the following beautiful tribute of friendship to the memory of the late Rev. Henry V. Johns, D. D., from the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., of New York.

"Though very much indebted for literary work by a low state of health, I cannot refrain from sending you a few paragraphs concerning my honored and beloved friend, the late Henry Van Dyke Johns, D. D. That he belonged to a different branch of Christ's Church, from that to which I belong, has always added to our friendship and fraternity."

"So many years have elapsed, since the events which are presently to be related that I feel like one who speaks concerning strangers, or persons very remote; they are indeed events which I never expected to disclose to the public."

"The first person with whom I ever talked freely, respecting the infinite concerns of my soul, was Henry V. Johns; and he has told me that a like remark would be true of himself. It was in Nassau Hall, then the principal edifice of Princeton College, and in No. 27, in the 'second entry,' a locality fresh in the memory of old Nassauites. We were both of sixteen, though I was about to commence the study of arts. Such conversations, when scarcely known how, in a short time we had unobscured ourselves to one another, and entered upon a close and tender friendship which I trust in God is never to cease. During the days in which Henry was under the work of the law, and humbly doubting whether indeed he had attained to justification or not, he used to walk in the grove behind the College, which, alas, with other forest shades of my boyhood, has long since vanished away. As he strayed, musing, his eye was attracted by a small folded paper upon the ground; this he picked up, and afterwards showed to me; it contained these words:—"

"And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. Gal. 24. Try yourself by this, my brother, and the world will leave you as both, carrying out our apprehensions at that time something of the supernatural. We have talked it over in later years, and there is reason to believe that it had a moulding influence on John's experience and life. Soon after this we became communicants at our respective homes."

In the survey of many brethren whom it has been my exceeding great privilege to know during thirty odd years of ministry, I can recall none who 'followed' the Lord 'fully' (Numb. xv. 24.) in a higher sense than Henry V. Johns. He was not a great genius, a man of extraordinary erudition, but he was a faithful, fervent, and most successful minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. His preaching, his directness, his thoroughness, his rapidity, earnestness, and melting affection, characterized his words and acts. He was a man of heart, always glowing; for, so far as I could discern, the fire never went out. This made him truly and powerfully eloquent, as he uttered just such doctrinal and exhortations, as those of Bickersteth, Ryle and McTear. The catholicity of his spirit was great, and saved of the nobler days of the Church of England. Equally remarkable were his courage and independence, in resisting ecclesiastical domination. Such a union of manly force and feminine gentleness showed how closely he had followed the Master."

In the summer of 1844, a slight stomachic disaster caused me to stay with my family, on Saturday evening at Newcastle; where we became the guests of Henry's distinguished friend, Chancellor Johns. These were his paternal home, never to be forgotten. On this occasion we were presented to the father of the three justly honored sons, the venerable Judge Johns, then more than eighty years of age. A few days after, at Cape May, all three brothers met, and I sat beside another friend of my boyhood, Bishop Johns; who, I am sure, will forgive the allusion. That most delightful of seaside resorts was made three blessed by such company of scholars, gentlemen, and believers. Many an innocent but keen rejoinder passed between the two Episcopates, and the two Presbyterians. I had not met Henry for many years, and we became, as you say, as we rehearsed the scenes of beloved Princeton under the resounding strain of Cape May. Everything now confirmed me in my judgment, respecting those traits of Henry's character, which I have ventured to note above—his incorruptible truth, his contempt for all indirectness and finess, his genuine liberality in church-matters, his boldness, and his triumphant love."

On the 22d of July, he gave a discourse in the Methodist Church, from Ezek. xxxv. 11. "As I Live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but he that turns from his wickedness, and does justice and righteousness, shall live. He that turns from his wickedness, and does justice and righteousness, shall live. He that turns from his wickedness, and does justice and righteousness, shall live."

I wish these hasty sentences were not so egotistical; but any attempt to make them less so would have impaired their simplicity. In conclusion I will not say with Shakspeare's celebrated epitaph, *Heu, quanta meminit remedia cessant, quanta iam meminitur*, because I use and feel that I am surrounded by many Ministers, and other beloved servants of our Lord; but I will add in remembrance of our friend, who has been so long and so faithfully serving his Master, that he has been united to me 25 years.

I am always faithfully yours,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER.
New York, May 12, 1859.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—There was an extraordinary session of the cabinet held to-day called to consult on business connected with the State Department. It is understood they passed upon the form of the despatches to be communicated to our Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the courts to which they are respectively accredited, setting forth the neutral position of our government in view of the pending European hostilities.

Mr. Bishop, the recently appointed Commissioner of Patents arrived here to-day and entered upon the duties of his office.

Secretary Cass and Senator Mata had a conference this morning on the subject of Mexican affairs.

The Philadelphia post-office question continues to excite much comment, and it is now thought that John Robbins, jr., will succeed Mr. Wood.

The President has appointed Col. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, Surveyor General of Utah.

There is no doubt that immediate measures will be taken for protecting the government's contractors for the transportation of mail trains from apprehended attacks thereon, by the furnished Pike's Peak gold hunters.

The expenses in the collection of the revenue at New York will, at the commencement of the next quarter, be reduced to the extent of \$100,000 annually.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale at lowest rates, by
may 3—FOWLE & CO.

Terrific Fight with a Rattlesnake. From the *Pocon* (Ht.) Transcript of May 18. We have hitherto supposed the day long since passed for chronicling a big snake fight in the vicinity of the Central City, but such it appears is not the case, from a scene which recently transpired within a short drive from the Court House. Some of the old residents will remember a building which formerly stood on Prospect Hill, about six miles distant from Pocon, and which was destroyed some seven or eight years since. During the past season another house was erected, near the same location, and all that has remained as relics of the old hotel was a partially filled excavation for a cellar and two well-preserved brick cisterns, which had been kept covered up. Last week the proprietor of the place, while busy with his wife in preparing their summer flower garden, found himself in the want of a few bricks for the edge of the walks. Remembering the cisterns, he uncovered one of them, and finding it dry at the bottom, and only about six feet in depth, he jumped in, and commenced throwing out some of the best bricks he could pick from the walls. It seems there was a piece of plank with one end partially imbedded in the earth, that somewhat incumbered him, so seizing it, with some exertion, he pulled it out and threw it to the top. What was his horror and surprise at the next moment to find that he had unearthed an enormous rattlesnake, and himself without a weapon in his hand. As the cistern was round, and only about five feet in diameter, he could not jump out, and the snake, bristling with anger and rattling defiance, was ready for battle. His screams brought his wife to the scene, but she was so overcome with fright that